

not made subject to a license by this ordinance







## Prescription Progressiveness

There are no antiquated features about our prescription work. It is up-to-date in all its instances.

Doctors who use down-to-now methods consult us frequently regarding the newer remedies. Nurses ask our advice on many matters regarding sick room appliances. And the patient—you bring your prescription to us because you know it will be compounded in the most approved manner.

RUHSER'S

CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

### TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded, by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall (Inches)	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall (Inches)
July 1 (06)	56-84	0.00	July 17 (06)	60-91	0.00
2	52-9	0.00	18	60-95	0.00
3	57-94	0.00	19	57-95	0.00
4	60-96	0.00	20	62-92	0.00
5	58-95	0.00	21	57-91	0.00
6	59-96	0.00	22	57-91	0.00
7	58-97	0.00	23	67-100	0.00
8	58-95	0.00	24	66-102	0.00
9	65-98	0.00	25	70-101	0.00
10	55-97	0.00	26	71-92	0.00
11	57-100	0.00	27	69-90	0.00
12	61-100	0.00	28	69-90	0.00
13	61-100	0.00	29	69-90	0.00
14	62-97	0.00	30	69-90	0.00
15	59-93	0.00	31	69-90	0.00
16	58-93	0.00			

Total rainfall for season to date... 35.19 inches  
Corresponding period last season 32.31

### LOCAL NEWS

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Little keeps only the best.

A number of men—mechanics and others—from this vicinity have left recently for San Francisco, attracted by the high wages offered for all kinds of skilled labor there. G. D. Alvin, who has been working at two Kennedy, departed early in the week, to work at paper-hanging and painting. S. Daporta, Macdonald and George Wishard, have also gone. More are expected to leave in a few days. The metropolis is the Mecca toward which all classes of labor are drifting. From \$3.50 to \$5 per day or eight hours, is too much for many to resist; but after all, it is probable that those having steady employment at the mines at \$2.50 per day are better off at the end of the year at such salary than in the city at the higher rates now prevailing.

A party of pleasure hunters started early Tuesday morning on a fishing expedition to the mountains. There were five in the party, namely, J. H. Crocker, Theo. Crocker and wife, L. Lamb and Herbert Meek. They intended to go as far up as Blue creek and fish in the Mokelumne river in that region. They expect to return to-night.

Miss Evelyn Devan, who has been employed in the telephone office, has resigned her position, and left for Stockton, where she will enter a hospital for the purpose of becoming a trained nurse.

Amber Meek went to Sacramento Tuesday morning, to find employment there.

J. Giannini, employed in the Eudy and Marre butcher shop, left Tuesday morning for Sacramento, for a vacation.

J. H. Langhorst was overcome by a fainting spell Sunday evening. He fell on the pavement at his home, and was several minutes before he returned to consciousness. He was taken to his business place the same as usual the next day.

Miss Lenore Stewart entertained the Misses Wester and Tanner of Sutter creek at her home in Jackson, Sunday.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Piccardo's.

Emiel Marucci returned home Tuesday evening after a week's absence in looking over the sights of the city, but fast recuperating city of San Francisco.

Tuesday was the hottest day of the season so far. The thermometer registered 102 in the shade under the porch of the Ledger office. In some places in town the mercury ranged from 106 to 110 in the shade. In Drytown it danced around the 108 mark.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Judge Rust went over to San Andreas Wednesday to hold court for the judge of the superior court of Alameda county.

City marshal Fred Jackson was over in Calaveras county several days this week. He went as far as the Stanislaus river, where the big construction works are in progress for the new power plant. He returned Tuesday evening.

A man named Miliano Michaelis was over in Calaveras county several days this week. He went as far as the Stanislaus river, where the big construction works are in progress for the new power plant. He returned Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Shober, a pioneer lady of Jackson has been quite sick for some time from general debility.

Flour always has been and will be the best.

An Italian named G. Divicchio was operated upon by Drs. Endicott and Hall on Wednesday morning for the removal of an abnormal growth on the palm of his left hand. The precise nature of the growth was unknown. At first it was supposed to be a sac containing pus. But upon opening it, it was found to be of solid tissue. The growth was removed, and it is hoped no further inconvenience will be experienced.

### Serious Cutting Scrape.

A cutting affair of a serious character occurred at Jackson Gate Sunday last, resulting in one man, Luigi Cassassa, being dangerously wounded, and three others receiving cuts of a superficial character. It seems from all that we can make out, that the affair was the outcome of a feud that had existed between the principals concerned for some time. Cassassa was a boarder at the Bernero place, and on the day in question had been having a drink or two with friends in the Gate village. It was proposed that they adjourn to the Badaracco saloon, which is on the Jackson Gate road just beyond the city limits of Jackson. The party of three or four had scarcely reached the bar, when two brothers, John and Steve Garbarino appeared on the scene. These two evidently entertained no good wishes of Cassassa. How they came to appear just at the time is not known. They were invited to drink, and did so, but in such an offensive manner as to call forth remarks. A few words led to a quarrel, and the parties were ordered out. The Garbarinos passed outside first, and as soon as Cassassa got out side trouble began. John is a big powerful man, and was armed with a knife. Steve is a smaller man, and seized a chair as his weapon of offense. Both made for Cassassa as soon as he got out. The others interposed in the desire to stop the fight, and a mixup occurred. The outcome was that Cassassa received a knife wound at the hand of John Garbarino, the blade entering the left side, penetrating the cavity and making a cut in the lower part of the left lung. A man named Andrew Gilardi was out across the shoulder. Another man named Garbarino, no relative of the two principals above named, received slight cuts. Steve Garbarino was damaged in the melee by getting a superficial cut in the forehead. Cassassa was badly hurt, and was packed home by his companions. The sheriff's office was notified, and arrested John and Steve Garbarino, and landed them in jail to await the result of their victim's injuries, before a formal charge is made against them. It is believed that the attack was deliberately planned beforehand. While Cassassa's injuries are serious, it is thought he will recover, although this cannot be definitely determined for several days yet.

### MORE LOCALS.

Mrs. J. L. Fontenrose reached her home in Jackson Monday evening, after a bridal tour to San Francisco and other points. On arriving in June, on her return trip, she was so indisposed that it was deemed advisable for her to stay at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, in that town until she recovered, her husband remaining there most of the time. After a week's stay, she had fully recovered, and the pair came on to Jackson, taking up their abode in the home of Mrs. L. J. Fontenrose on Pitt street. The same evening the members of the Jackson band assembled and greeted the happy couple with a welcome serenade. They were invited inside, and treated royally. The small boys likewise indulged in their peculiar way of greeting on such happy occasions.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

Mrs. D. Hall left Saturday for Pine Grove, where she will stay with her mother, Mrs. Jewell for a short time.

E. J. Leek has been quite ill the past week, with an attack of chills and fever.

There was considerable snow around the spur beyond Silver lake the latter part of last week. The cattle men of Plasse, Raffner, Kirkwood and other bands, had to shovel snow from the road way and otherwise clear the track the latter part of last week, assisting Supervisor A. Grillo in the work. The road is now reported clear, and the cattle got through safely.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

J. G. Murphy, a former resident of this county, and brother of Geo. P. Murphy of Butte City, was burned out in Chico last Monday, in a destructive blaze involving an aggregate loss of \$40,000. He was in the harness business, and has been so engaged for a number of years. The amount of his loss, or whether he was insured or not we have not heard.

Mrs. W. E. Kent returned home Saturday from a visit of three weeks, to her sister in Sacramento.

W. L. Fortner left Wednesday morning for a visit to Stockton, where his daughter Maud is about to finish a course in shorthand, and other studies at the Stockton Business College.

Mrs. Moore and son, from El Dorado county, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Griffin.

Albert Molino left for the city last week, and will resume his studies at Stanford University.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

On Thursday last Assessor J. Marchant and family started on their customary annual outing in the mountains. They will go first to Lake Tahoe, via Placerville, and enjoy a few days thereabouts, after which they will head for Kirkwood's, Twin Lakes and Silver Lake. They expect to be absent about three weeks. Others in the party are Miss Marie Brusie, J. W. McMurphy and wife Jacob Surface, his wife and her cousin, Miss Mildred French, Mrs. Alice McCall and family, George Harris, Dr. E. G. Woolsey and family and Miss Mae Woolsey.

Mrs. Vicini, and Mrs. Phillips left yesterday for Pacific Grove. Frank Valvo and brother, and Will Craze left yesterday evening for Lake Tahoe.

"Religion—a prior engagement!" will be Rev. C. E. Winning theme at the Methodist church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Usual services at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 2 p. m. Strangers are specially urged to attend. All are welcome.

A young Italian who has been employed at the Kennedy mine, was taken suddenly ill from congestion of the brain, supposed to be caused from extreme heat. He was brought to the county hospital, where he is almost a raving maniac.

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

A few members from Ursula Parlor of Jackson accompanied by members of the Conrad Parlor attended the installation of Native Daughters in Volcano Wednesday evening.

Ed. Morgan, a native of California, aged 44 years, died at the county hospital Monday from consumption.

W. D. Duffene left this morning for a pleasure trip, which will last about two weeks, he will go to Sacramento, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove and Watsonville.

Sheriff Norman returned home from Stockton Tuesday.

Miss Zora Sanborn from Sacramento, is visiting her friend, Miss Amy Clark.

Mrs. Geo. Lucot left Wednesday for Volcano, where she will remain with her father for a few weeks.

### Suspected Incendiarism.

Several mysterious fires occurred last Monday in the neighborhood of the Broadway hotel, which gave birth to considerable alarm in that vicinity, as the impression was general that another firebug had got to work for some malicious or mischievous purpose. The first fire was noticed about 8 o'clock in the morning. It started in the grass some 300 feet south of the hotel, and close to a cabin used by the hotel for sleeping purposes. One of the boarders noticed the blaze in its incipient, and raised the alarm. Help promptly came, and the flames were extinguished after they had burned over a few square feet of grass. About an hour thereafter, attention was attracted by smoke from the same cabin. This time the fire was inside the cabin. It was put out after destroying a pair of mattresses and a couple of blankets.

About five o'clock in the afternoon another alarm of fire was sounded. This time it proved to be in a rented house on the opposite side of the street from the hotel, and used as a sleeping place in connection with the hotel business. It was discovered in the nick of time, and was put out, after destroying a pair of overalls and a vest belonging to one of the lodgers. There was no one in the house at the time, but a child, nine or ten years old, was seen coming from the premises just before the alarm was given. Some papering on the wall was damaged.

The officers were notified, and deputy sheriff Kay looked into the matter. The affair bore all the marks of incendiarism, and suspicion was directed to a nine year old girl named Alvera Burnett, whose parents live next to the Broadway hotel. This child was noticed leaving the dwelling immediately before the alarm of fire was given. After some questioning, she finally admitted that she started the fires, and told how she started them. She appears to have a mania that way. It did not appear that she was actuated by revengeful motives. She was chastised by her parents for her doings, and this, it was hoped would cure her of her destructive propensity. But it did not, as the sequel shows.

Tuesday morning another effort was made to start a fire in the cabin lot mentioned, and this time the young firebug was detected in the act. H. D. Emerson in coming to town saw the girl running away from the little red cabin. She went across the street towards the Regalia place. A few seconds thereafter the cry of fire arose. Fire had started in the lot on which the cabin is built. It burned over, a few feet, and was put out. Mrs. Marucci, who it seems was on the lookout for the movements of the child, says she saw the girl deliberately throw a lighted match into the grass, and run away. There was much excitement. The girl was taken in charge, and placed in jail. Owing to her tender age she was given a talking to, and let go.

The neighbors are not satisfied. The girl, in spite of chastisement, started the fire again. Persons living thereabouts do not feel safe, and something will be done to secure protection.

### Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

### Sutter Creek State Bank.

The bank of Jackson Dennis has been incorporated under the name of the Sutter Creek State Bank. Articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk on July 9. The object is to transact a general banking business, both commercial and savings, in the town of Sutter Creek. It is capitalized in the sum of \$50,000, in 500 shares, of \$100 each, all of which is subscribed as follows: Jackson Dennis \$19,300, P. Dabovich, H. H. Siebe, F. J. Payne, M. Marks, T. J. Bennetts, F. N. Soracco and G. M. Waechter, one share each. The seven last named are the directors for the first year. This move is taken for the purpose of enlarging the operations of this bank. It brings it under the jurisdiction of the state bank commissioners. Jackson Dennis we presume will continue at the head of the bank as president and manager.

Thomas Dwyer, the youngest of the family of Mr. and Mrs. P. Dwyer, died at the home of his parents, on Court street, on Sunday evening, about half past eight o'clock. He had been suffering for many months from that mortal malady consumption. Deceased was 38 years of age, and a native of Amador county. He was born on the Dwyer ranch in the vicinity of Clinton. The body was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery on Wednesday morning, after impressive services were held in the Catholic church, by the Father Horgan. Native sons and daughters, besides a long procession of general mourners followed the remains to the grave.

### Withdrawal Notice.

Editor Amador Ledger, Jackson, Cal. Dear Sir.—For reasons best known to myself, I have decided to withdraw my name as a candidate before the democratic county convention for the office of county clerk and auditor. Thanking you kindly for the favorable mention given my candidacy, and requesting that the publication of my announcement card be discontinued, and the contents hereof be made known to your readers, I beg to subscribe myself. Yours most truly, Robt. L. Kerr.

Ledger and Chicago Week Y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR Red Clover Blossom and Honey Balm on Every Bottle.

### CITY TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of Jackson met last evening; all present except trustee Penry.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved as read.

Trustee Kent reported that the N. D. G. W. wanted some assistance in taking care of trees on road to cemetery. Committee on streets and sidewalks was authorized to confer with Native Daughters. Trustee Kent also reported that J. A. Laughton requested the board to set a price on the old condemned fire hose with a view of purchasing some.

Moved and seconded that the chairman be authorized to dispose of the old condemned one and one half fire hose, distribute pieces to those who will take care of same, and to be used for public purposes only, and sell balance; motion carried.

City Attorney R. C. Cole, reported that the Amador Ledger agreed to print Ordinance No. 25, in circular form for \$10 per 200, and \$20 for 200 in booklet form.

Adjourned until Thursday evening August 2.

### A Card Party.

Mrs. E. Kay entertained a few of her younger friends at a card party last Tuesday evening, at her home on Broadway. The evening was also spent in singing and dancing in the prettily decorated rooms. At the proper time delicious refreshments were served, and then dancing was resumed for an hour. Those present were:

Misses Roma Spagnoli, Cora Byers, Vivian Kent, Amy Clark, Zora Sanborn and Thelma Kay. Messrs Robert Devan, Frank and Mark Eudey, Alfonso Marro and Ernest Spagnoli.

### Destructive Fire.

About six o'clock Saturday evening the residence of S. Mori, situated on Murphy's ridge, at the entrance to Murphy's gulch, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The building caught from a grass fire. Before sufficient assistance could be summoned the flames had worked up to the residence, and it was beyond redemption. The occupants were not at home when the fire occurred. The situation was so alarming for a time, that word was sent in to Jackson to send out all available men to fight the fire. It was got under control in about an hour of hard work. The dwelling was insured in the Royal Exchange for \$800, and the furniture and other contents for \$500.

Try a little Kodol for dyspepsia after your meals. See the effect it will produce on your general feeling by digesting your food and helping your stomach to get itself into shape. Many stomachs are over-worked to the point where they refuse to go further. Kodol digests your food and gives your stomach the rest it needs, while its reconstructive properties get the stomach back into working order. Kodol relieves flatulence, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, belching etc. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

### Farewell Party.

At Pine Grove last Thursday evening, pleasure seekers gave a farewell party to Miss Mabel and Sadie White who will return to their home in Oakland Saturday. Games and other amusements. The guests dispersed at 1 o'clock in the morning. Those present were:

Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Williams, Misses Lillie Porter, Violet Hamilton, Pansy Sponenberg, Louise Hamilton, Maudie McKinnie, Mabel and Sadie White, Messrs James Hamilton, Charlie Fisher, Charlie and Raymond Tractwell, Oliver and La Virgin, Kimball Oscar Lotstad.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### A Narrow Escape.

Francis Cassinelli, the four year old son of Frank Cassinelli, met with a narrow escape last Saturday afternoon on Broadway. The child was walking up the street, when Chas. Rugue came by with a fractions horse in a cart. The horse became frightened at something, and commenced to kick, tipped the cart over on the bank, so that one wheel missed the child's head by less than an inch. The little one paid no attention to his close call, but walked across the street just if nothing had happened. The horse belonged to Dan Dragolovich.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co; doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1896.

A. W. Gleason. Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co; Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Five Hundred Party.

Last evening Miss Amy Clark was hostess at a five hundred party at her home. The affair being given in honor of her visiting friend Miss Zora Sanborn. After a few hours of progressive five hundred, Mark Eudey was declared winner of first prize. Delicious refreshments were partaken of on the prettily decorated porch, and a few hours were then devoted to singing. Those present were:

Misses Grace Sutherland, Roma Spagnoli, Zora Sanborn, Amy Clark, Mrs. Kay, and Mrs. Clark. Messrs Robert Devan, Frank Eudey, Ernest Spagnoli, Mark Eudey.

### DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Mortgage.—John Ringer to Ellen M. Chitwood, 160 acres, 24 5-9, \$700, one year at 7 per cent.

Deeds.—D. H. Whitlatch to Sarah L. Whitlatch, 102 acres, 30 and 31-6-10, \$10.

Maria Summerfield to D. F. Gray and J. G. McCulloch, 80 acres, 1-7-9, \$10.

Location Notice.—P. N. Peck, 40 acres placer ground, Volcano district, to be known as the China and Boardman gulch claim.

Proof of Labor.—P. N. Peck, on China gulch gravel claim, Volcano.

Estate of Buvinich.—Order confirming sale of real estate recorded.

Estate of C. W. Trotter.—Order confirming sale of real estate recorded.

U. S. Patent.—To James L. Shearland in 2-6-11.

James L. Shearland et al Silas E. Shearland 116 acres, 2-6-11, \$10.

Chattel Mortgage.—A. Borelio to Bertini and Lepori, furniture of Summit house, Sutter Creek, \$500, 6 per cent.

Bill of Sale.—Ghilieri to Ghilieri.

### A Fishing Expedition Marred.

Harold Lemoin and Johnny Delahide, boys about 16 years of age, started out Monday morning for a fishing expedition to Tebeau reservoir. Young Delahide furnished the horse, and the buggy and harness belonged to the father of Harold, Fred Lemoin, of the county hospital. They reached the sporting grounds without mishap, and took the precaution before entering upon the angling sport, to subvert the horse, and stake it out. It was staked rather close to the ditch. At noon the boys went to see to the horse and found him all right. During the afternoon they again went to the spot where the animal had been staked, and found that it had fallen into the ditch, and was either drowned or broke its neck in the fall. They tried to get the horse out, but the task was too much for them. They had to return home on foot, and reported the misfortune to their parents. On Wednesday with assistance they went to the spot and took the horse out of the ditch. It was a valuable animal, and young Delahide feels keenly its loss under the circumstances.

It is always well to have a box of salve in the house. Sunburns, cuts, bruises, piles and boils yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Should keep a box on hand at all times to provide for emergencies. For years the standard, but followed by many imitators. Be sure you get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve. Sold by F. W. Rusher.

### Unclaimed Letters.

Mrs. Mary Baigialupi, Juan Armado, Mrs. P. Belluomini (2), C. M. Brown, Agostino Casale, Cesaroria Gattullo, Centini Giannini, James Bros, Mrs. Mamie Meehan, Mrs. W. J. Mora, A. Orsolini, Luigi Picchia, Mrs. Jane Reese, Theron Titus.

Lee Worley and troupe gave a musical in Love's Hall last Tuesday evening. The weather was excessively hot, and this militated against the attendance. Worley is one of California's accomplished violinists, and a native of Amador county. He has been visiting his brother, Fred Le Moine in Jackson. The gentleman is well known here, his home being in Drytown. When a boy he lived on a ranch near Drytown, and helped his father in the field. Lee was ambitious, his passion was the love of music. He purchased a toy violin upon which he picked up several tunes; that did not satisfy him. The time came when he must do better and seeing one in a nearby town purchased it. People were so pleased with his music, that he was advised to go where he might take lessons, which he did. He soon became leader of an orchestra in a theater in Seattle, and now he is back among his friends again.

### To Who It May Concern.

Trust no one for goods on my account, without a written order from me; also not to buy any household goods, whatever belonging to me from any one, without my written consent. E. I. PITTOIS.

July 26, 1906. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve For Piles, Burns, Sores.

Kodol for Dyspepsia Digests what you eat.

### IONE ITEMS.

From the Echo

William Blakeley is quite ill at his range up in the mountains. Word was sent down calling for his son and a physician to go to his bedside. His son, who was working on the hay press on the M. E. Fassett place, went at once, taking Dr. Tiffany of Plymouth with him.

The board of trustees of the Union high school re-elected William Inch and Miss Belle Cooledge as principal and assistant teacher, the same positions they occupied last year. The salary of Principal Inch remains the same as last year, 1500. That of Miss Cooledge was raised from \$850 to \$900. Francis E. Bufford was selected to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Miss McGraw, who has accepted a position in the Lodi high school. Her salary was also fixed at \$900. The coming term of school will open on September 3d. The board decided to charge tuition for all outside pupils who attend the high school.

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the lone Union High School, held last Saturday afternoon, Fayette Mace was elected president of the board and E. W. Perkins secretary for the ensuing year.

The trustees of the lone public schools have selected the teachers for this school year as follows: First intermediate—Miss Maudie Marchant. Second intermediate—Miss Ethel Messerett. Primary—Miss Lizzie Jones. All re-employed. The principal has not yet been selected.

### NEW YORK RANCH ITEMS.

Most of the people around this place are through haying, good crops all around.

The gardens are all looking well considering the warm weather we have been having. The thermometer has gone up as high as 105; every day this week it has gone over 100.

H. C. Hamrick has sold over fifty dozens of corn from his little garden this year. Mr. Hamrick has been attending the ditch canal for Mr. Madden for the last two weeks.

Several heavy loads of logs and spiling are passing through New York Ranch to the mines in Jackson.

A fire started near the Sullivan place between Pine Grove and Volcano about one o'clock Tuesday. There was plenty of men to put it out, so that it did not do much damage.

A wagon load of boys from New York Ranch, started Monday morning for the mountains. They intended to go to Blue creek to fish and hunt, and have a general good time. They have been busy haying and doing ranch work, and they will now have a chance to rest. Those in the party are John Cuneo, Edmond Andrews, Lawrence White, Abraham White, Joe Cuneo, Mr. Trabucco.

### A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 5







THE OLDEST PAPER  
Has largest circulation  
Best advertising medium  
It pays the Business Man to  
Advertise in the Ledger.

# THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads  
Letter Heads, etc. printed at  
the Ledger for less than you  
can buy blank stock for else-  
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00  
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50  
" Half sheets " - 2.00

Magazine Section.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., JULY 27, 1906.

## BOSTON'S NEW CHURCH.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS DEDICATE TWO MILLION DOLLAR MOTHER TEMPLE.

Thousands From All Parts of World  
Thronged Historic City—Church  
Seats 5000.—Taller Than Bunker  
Hill Monument.

The dedication in June of a magnificent new addition to the Mother Church of the Christian Science denomination, in Boston, was an event of the highest significance in the history of this religious body.

Built as the result of a spontaneous recognition of Mrs. Eddy's life work and of the imperative demands of the marvelous growth of the movement, expressing the liberality of thousands of Christian Scientists, and embodying the best in architectural design and modern construction, this new building was logically the central feature of this year's gathering.

The church is one of the largest, if not the largest in the United States, its seating capacity being 5,012. Its style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The pews and other interior finishings are of mahogany. The walls are Concord granite and Bedford stone, with beautiful decorative carvings. The inside finish is a soft gray to harmonize with the Bedford stone columns supporting the dome. The height of the building to the top of the lantern is 224 feet, just one foot higher than Bunker Hill monument. The dome is eighty-two feet in diameter and is covered with terra cotta to match the Bedford stone. The building presents a stately, dignified and impressive appearance, and it is already recognized as one of the landmarks of Boston.

The cost of the building is something less than \$2,000,000. The new chimes consist of eleven bells, the largest of which weighs 4,000 pounds. The smallest bell weighs 400 pounds. The organ is one of the largest and finest in the world.

The original "Mother Church" which adjoins the new building seats about 1,200, and yet three Sunday services are required to accommodate the attendance. It is said that when this edifice

scope, which will merely detect and record the fact that there has been an earth tremor. Some of these are so equipped as to indicate the time of the disturbance.

Second is the seismometer, the function of which is to measure the maximum force of the shock, either with or without an indication of its direction. The third instrument is the seismograph, which is so arranged that it will accurately record the number, succession, direction, amplitude and period of successive oscillations. The last instrument is by far the most delicate of the three.

In the construction of this earthquake-recording machine the maker must so suspend a heavy body that when its normal position is disturbed in the most infinitesimal degree, no reactionary force will be developed tending to restore it to its original position. The inventor has never been found who could accomplish this suspension of a body to perfection. The seismograph of to-day, however, has reached a stage of perfection where close approximations are obtained in the records made.

The complementary part of the instrument is composed of a system of levers connecting an astatically suspended body with various surfaces that are moved by clockwork. These surfaces are constructed of highly sensitive material, on which needles play as the suspended weight responds to the vibrations of the earth's crust.

The most elaborate of these machines are capable of recording the vertical and two horizontal motions of the earth in the case of a seismic disturbance.

### HAD A GOOD SPANKING.

Boy, Rescued From Drowning, Mother Administers an Additional Lesson.

An interesting little story of very human interest comes from the river front on the outskirts of New York City where Signora Genaro, who recently came to this country from Naples, was walking the other day with her seven-year-old son, Antonio, for an airing. While she was watching a passing steamboat the little chap frisked along the pier and then—splash, into the river.

The mother's shrieks were heard by a patrolman. He jumped into a boat

## RENAMING THE SIOUX.

SOME TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND INDIANS ARE RECEIVING CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Educated Indian Tribesmen Selected by the "Great Father" to Rechristen Braves—Bob-tailed Coyote Becomes Robert T. Wolf.

Uncle Sam has recently inaugurated a unique and ingenious project in connection with his Indian wards—or at least the most populous division of them. This is nothing less than a scheme for renaming every chief and brave, every squaw and papoose of the Sioux tribe. The object of this wholesale rechristening is to insure the right descent of property, something that has been attended with much difficulty under the old condition of affairs when the Sioux had no family name, and each redskin could be identified only by his own individual fanciful name, a cognomen which most likely had not the slightest resemblance to those of any of his relatives.

The renaming of the 25,000 members of the Sioux Indian tribe was ordered by President Roosevelt on the advice of Hamlin Garland and George Bird Grinnell, well known authors, and other persons who have made a study of the needs of the Indians. To decide upon the renaming was however an easy matter in comparison to the actual carrying out of the strange undertaking.

### SUSPICIONS OF THE INDIANS.

The President and his advisors realized from the outset that it would be one thing to give the Indians new names and quite another to induce the sons and daughters of the forest—ever suspicious of the white men—to accept and use these new names. However, the Great Father at Washington was fortunate enough to enlist the cooperation of Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman, a highly educated physician and clergyman, who is a full-blooded Sioux, and who came into national prominence some time since when he married Elaine Goodale, the talented young New England poetess. At the President's solicitation Dr. Eastman, who is considered the best educated Indian in the world, agreed to personally undertake the task of inducing his people to adopt the system of family names desired by the government.

Just what this responsibility meant will be better understood when it is explained that not only was Dr. Eastman to visit all the Indian villages of the Sioux tribe and personally bestow names but he must also devise or invent the new names. Just imagine selecting given names for 25,000 persons of both sexes and apportioning perhaps half as many or one third as many different family names in addition.

In this portion of his novel missionary work for Uncle Sam the Name Giver, as the Sioux now term their educated tribesman, has displayed rare judgment and a fine regard for family history and tradition among the Sioux—a thoughtfulness that has done much to win the good will of these intelligent but conservative Indians for the new project. Whenever possible he has perpetuated an Indian's old name in his new one. For instance High Eagle becomes Mr. Higheagle. Bob-tailed Coyote was changed to Robert T. Wolf, and Rotten Pumpkin has been transformed into Robert Pumpkin.

Dr. Eastman has been making a round of all the Sioux reservations which are located for the most part in the Dakotas and elsewhere in the Northwest. When he arrives at a branch agency, or tribal headquarters, for the purpose of rechristening the inhabitants his first move is to have a conference with the chief men or counselors of the place. They, in turn,

been proven that the new system of names will be of the greatest benefit and value in insuring the correct descent of Government allotments of land from generation to generation. Incidentally it may be noted that even thus early this untangling of lines of descent has won for some Indians valuable property rights previously denied them. As a case in point it may be cited that only a few weeks ago Dr. Eastman was instrumental in securing for a young squaw 640 acres of rich land of high value which had been temporarily lost to her owing to her separation from her own tribe, and which an unscrupulous relative was on the point of selling when President Roosevelt's special commissioner stepped in and set things right.

### 'Phoning Through Flesh.

To talk through the human body—or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that—is one of the weirdest



## THE BLACK SEAL PURSE.

"Snatch it! Snatch it!" whispered Reddy the "lookout," pal to "Jimmy the Swift," who won this title from the lightning rapidity with which he was known to relieve men's pockets of their contents.

In a moment the practiced fingers of Jimmy had skillfully extracted a flat seal purse from the pocket of a slight young man who was busily elbowing his way through the crowd that was besieging a belated Broadway car.

The day had not been a rich one for the "picks," and Swift eyed the thin purse rather suspiciously.

"Mighty slim-looking, hey, Red?"

spell the hard words to his chum, who listened with a cynical smile. At the end of the reading he was about to shout with derisive laughter, when Jim, springing forward, collared him, and with a tone utterly new to him, said sternly:

"Look here, Red! You and I's friends—that's all right; but as sure as I'm a thief, this here ain't no stuff for a feller to laugh at!"

For an answer Red thrust his hands into his pockets, eying Jim curiously the while, and turned on one foot with a long low whistle.

"I never had no mother," murmured Jim. "She died when I was a little chap, so I never knew her, but it must be awfully nice for a feller to have a mother like that to be good to him, and learn him things. Why, who knows, perhaps if you and me had had mothers like that livin', instead of bein' kicked 'round by t.e 'boss', who never gets enough out of us, we might a had a good schoolin' and been makin' an honest livin', instead of thievin' in New York."

These words of regret upon the past of his young life, and the expressed desire for something better, from one whose only home almost since infancy had been the street, and whose companions had been crooks and ne'er-do-wells, was too much for the incorrigible Reddy, whose worship consisted of heroes that were daring villains, and not penitent sinners.

He could hardly suppress his contempt for the, to him, now "Soft" Jimmy, hence he drawled, with a sneer:

"You—ain't—goin'—to squeal on account of that find, be you, Jim?"

"See, there you are! Go ahead, Jim. Look at the bunch of greenies sticking out of the old feller's coat—quick, Jim!"

The habit of years could not be overcome in a moment. Goaded by his temper, Jimmy stealthily leaped forward, and in a second his fingers would have been on the bunch of paper money which the evil eye of Reddy "spotted" in the old man's pocket. Like a flash came the sight of the purse, the gray lock of hair, the words in the newspaper that made such an impression upon him—no, he would not, he could not any more. His hand dropped to his side. The old man disappeared with the money, safe from Jimmy's wicked fingers.

Jim's head sank until his chin rested upon his naked chest, his companion glaring at him with eyes furious with anger.

"Well, 'ta'nt no use," said Jim, quietly but firmly; "I couldn't, Red, somehow, after that—and I'll never try it again."

"You get another pal—if you want to—but I tell you that I ain't goin' to keep this here pocketbook nor nothin' what's in it. It's done it for me; I've quit the profession."

That night a black seal purse was left in the office of one of the great New York newspapers, with a note scrawled in pencil, as follows:

"Please try to find the owner of this I guess he wants it bad. The thief as was."—Los Angeles Times.

### In Extremis.

The four-year-old daughter of a clergyman was ailing one night and was put to bed early. As her mother was about to leave her she called her back.

"Mamma," she said, "I want to see my papa."

"No, dear," her mother replied, "your papa is busy and must not be disturbed."

"But, mamma," the child persisted, "I want to see my papa."

As before, the mother replied: "No, your papa must not be disturbed."

But the little one came back with a clincher:

"Mamma," she declared solemnly, "I am a sick woman, and I want to see my minister."



THE NOTED SIOUX CHIEF, "BLACK CHICKEN."

of the electrician's feats. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far part, it is quite possible for a conversation to be carried on through the body, as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

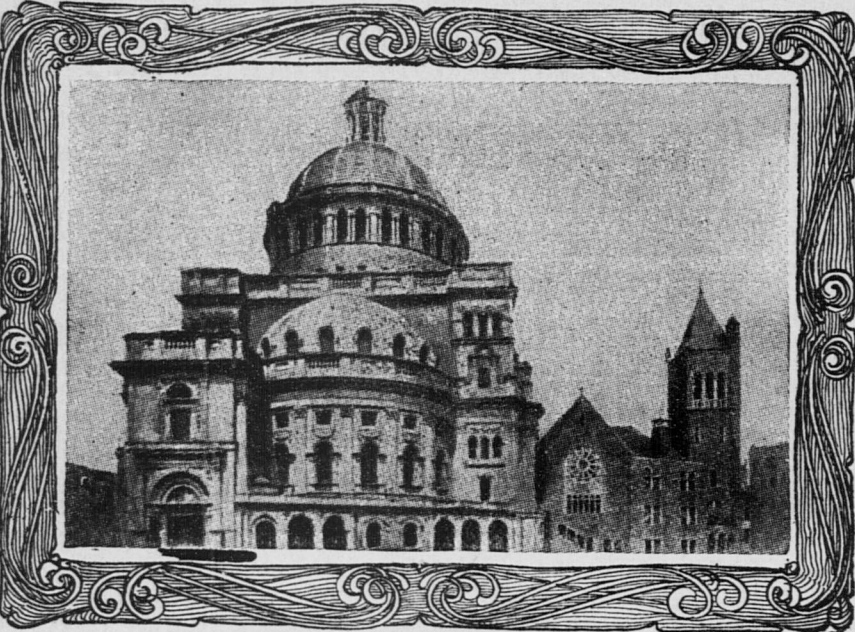
### Their Compass Points to the South

The Chinese do everything backwards, from a Caucasian point of view. Their compass points to the South, instead of the north. The men wear their hair long, while the women coil theirs in a knot. The dressmakers are men, the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backwards,

In reply Reddy drew up one side of his face, exposing his deep yellow canines, pulled the remnants of a hat over his arms, and, leaning against the side of a great building in quiet shadow, struck an attitude that seemed to say, "Well, here I am, prepared for anything—go ahead and show your booty."

Somehow Swiftly was slower than usual in bringing his "snatch" to light. He felt the purse, pressed it between his hands turned it over and over, and at last, seeing Reddy's eyes flash impatience, he reluctantly opened the pocketbook.

"Well, I'll be smothered!" cried Reddy, as Jim pulled out a faded pink envelope from which fell a lock of gray hair and a newspaper clipping bearing the seared marks of time. It was an obituary, praising the life and work of the deceased. The dead woman, it said, had been an exemplary wife and mother, and one of the sweetest, noblest and most honored members of the community. Her loss was therefore mourned by every one who had the happiness of knowing her. She left an only son. All this the boy read aloud, amid frequent stops to



NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TEMPLE IN BOSTON.

was planned some of the members were disturbed on account of its size. They thought that the provision of so large an auditorium was entirely uncalled for, the attendance at that time being only about 550.

Mrs. Eddy, organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston in 1879 with twenty-six members. So slow was the growth of the movement at first that in 1889, ten years later, there were only eleven churches. From that time, however, the increase was more rapid. In 1899, there were 301 churches. There are now 657 churches and 275 societies not yet organized as churches, making 932 societies holding church services. In 1889 there were only 450 members in the entire connection. In 1894 the total membership was 2,536. Five years later it had reached 18,134. These figures show that the principal growth has taken place during the past seven years. The membership at the present time is about 72,000.

The dedicatory exercises were attended by visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada, from Great Britain, Australia, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Switzerland, the Hawaiian Islands, South America and other foreign countries.

One hundred and forty-five church edifices have already been erected by the Christian Scientists. These, as a whole, compare favorably with those of the older denominations. It is said that when funds are no longer needed for the completion of the Mother Church a large number of buildings will be commenced in different parts of the country.

### EARTHQUAKE RECORDERS.

They Are the Most Delicate of All Instruments.

The instruments invented for the recording of the motions of the earth's crust during an earthquake are looked upon by scientists as the most delicate of all machines. So highly sensitive are they, indeed, that the very slightest vibratory motion is recorded perfectly. Even the tread of feet cannot escape this instrument, if sufficient to cause vibration.

There are three classes of instruments for the automatic recording of earthquakes, each with its own particular function. First is the seismo-

and fished out Antonio. The policeman had only one oar, and it was awkward work getting to the boy and lifting him into the boat.

When the signora saw that her son was safe the anguish in her face gave way to a look of resolute purpose, and as the dripping Antonio was placed on the wharf she laid him across her knee and did what Neapolitan and other mothers have done to their erring jewels ever since boys wore pants.

### Her Master Was a Gentleman.

A Boston couple were recreating near Augusta, and met an old negro woman to whom they took a fancy. They invited her to pay them a visit, and the colored woman accepted, especially as her expenses were to be paid.

In due time she arrived in Boston and was installed in the house of the white folks. She was given one of the best rooms, and ate at the same table with her host and hostess.

At one of the meals the hostess said: "Mrs. Jones, you were a slave, weren't you?"

"Yes, mum," replied the old colored woman. "I belonged to Mars Robert Howell."

"I suppose he never invited you to eat at his table?" remarked the Boston lady.

"No, honey, dat he didn't. My master was a gemmen. He ain't never let no nigger set at the table 'longside er him."

### Eschew Teeth Examinations.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth; but if he's spavined or knock-kneed there's nothing to hinder your taking account of these accomplishments.

### Could Talk United States.

A Cuban negro, who came to Alabama shortly after the cessation of the Spanish-American war, became involved, says General Fred Grant, in a quarrel with a native colored citizen of the State mentioned. In his imperfect English, the Cuban darky contemptuously referred to the Alabamian as "an African."

"Maybe I is," quickly rejoined the offended one, "but ef I is an African, I thank de Lawd I ain't no Spaniel; an' what's more, I aint no black Phillistine! I kin speak United States, I kin!"



EAGLE TRACK.

BLACK THUNDER.

send out a herald or town crier to summon all the people to a sort of mass meeting and at this the "Name Giver" explains the President's wishes at length.

### THROUGH INDIAN SUBTLETY.

At the outset many of the assembled Indians may be prone to grumble against the new system, but gradually Dr. Eastman will win them over, and in his labors thus far he has not encountered more than half a dozen Indians who have steadfastly refused to change their names. However, hundreds of the Indians have confided to him that they would accept the new system of names only because they had the assurance of a fellow tribesman (Dr. Eastman) that it was a good plan, and that they would never have tolerated it had a white man come among them and broached the scheme.

Although the renaming of the Sioux is not yet completed it has already

and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and bridesmaids wear black.

### An Argument.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin,  
One bunch of grafters takes the whole world's skin;  
One touch of humor makes the whole world grin,  
And food adulteration keeps the whole world thin.

—Kansas City Times.

### Same Old Game.

The angler sallies forth again,  
And by the brooklet's shore  
Doth idly lie and fish and then  
Goes home and eats some more.

There are in round numbers one million inhabited houses in Greater London.

## PALISADE PATTERNS.

### A DUSTING OUTFIT

Designed by BERTHA BROWNING.

No housekeeper can afford to be without a useful apron, cap and sleeves for the time when the house must be swept and dusted and there is no one else to do it. These are invaluable on other occasions when there is other work to do which would soil Milady's gown and the models sketched are designed especially for home construction and very easily made. The apron consists of a narrow square yoke from which the full skirt portion depends. The underarm seam is left open for a short distance to allow plenty of room for the sleeve to pass through. The cap is modeled on the quaint Dutch order and very becoming. The sleeves provide for a shirt string or elastic to be run in top and bottom to hold them in place. Gingham, percale and madras are suitable materials. For the medium size 6 yards are needed.

6487—Sizes, small, medium and large.

PALISADE PATTERN CO.,

17 Battery Place, New York City.  
For 10 cents enclosed please send pattern  
No. 6487 to the following address:

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Number 6487.

PRICE, 10 CENTS EACH.



## OUR HOME TOWN.

A Department Devoted to Village Betterment.

RICHARD HAMILTON BYRD.

The editor of this department desires to keep in touch with the active members of Civic and Local Improvement Associations, and every one interested in the improvement and the protection of rural village life.

What is being done in your town to encourage small industries and for home employment? What is being done along the line of street improvement and the beautifying of private lawns and public parks?

Are your local merchants receiving the support of the local trade?

Experience, plans and suggestions will be welcomed by the editor of this department and so far as possible given place in these columns.

### THE INDEPENDENT TOWN.

Make Each Rural Center Dependent Upon Itself and Its Own Resources.

There has lately developed a strong sentiment looking to the improvement of the home town—making each community, as much as possible, dependent upon itself and its own resources and those of its surrounding country, and independent of the great centres which are constantly striving to secure a portion of the local wealth. This local self-sufficiency may be fostered by an individual and co-operative determination to bring the town up to its highest possible plane of comfort, general usefulness and beauty to its residents. This may be described as a movement for civic improvement. The accumulation of considerable wealth in many American villages and towns, during the last ten or twenty years, the development of popular education and the increase of leisure, has given an opportunity for the performance of public duties, such as had not seemed to exist to the young man or woman of the former generation, who, in the effort to secure a livelihood and establish a home had given little thought to the duties of citizenship and social responsibilities.

It is only within a comparatively few years that, "nature study" has entered into any of the public-school work, or even manual training, while there are many who yet think that such institutions as gymnasiums, baths, playgrounds, and even vacation schools and free lectures are unnecessary time-consumers for the young.

Nevertheless the general movement for a better education along rural lines and for backyard and street improvement, and the general betterment of the village and town is rapidly increasing.

As an instance of this, even in such a large city as St. Louis, girls and boys are given practical instruction in gardening, through the Junior School of Horticulture of the Missouri Botanical Gardens. The children are permitted to sell their own products—a decided stimulus to their efforts—and in this way many of them earn considerable pocket money for vacation time. This school has been in operation for a number of years and is of great value to the citizens as well as to the children of the city, the latter of whom would otherwise know practically nothing of nature as country children know it.

Even in Texas the school garden and town improvement idea has made headway, although there has been greater difficulty in obtaining popular approval and support, possibly, than in any other section of the country, owing to the fact, perhaps, that the Lone Star State has vast areas of uncultivated land, and to the fact that the influential majority has been but a short time removed from the cattle

### THE AGRICULTURAL HIGHSCHOOL

Successful Examples Described by Crosby of Department of Agriculture Through Rural Education

In the new Year Book of the Department of Agriculture, just issued, is a description by D. J. Crosby, of the office of Experiment Stations, which shows, in a number of instances, what splendid results are being attained through the introduction of common sense agricultural studies in some of the country village schools, and how they directly affect and benefit their home towns. There is what appears to be, an almost ideal Pennsylvania village high school, which the writer visited. He describes what he saw:

In Erie County, Pa., surrounded by a good general farming and dairy country, is the village of Waterford, on the outskirts of which is the site of Fort le Boeuf, of French and Indian war fame. At Waterford the first school in Erie County was established in 1800, and here as far back as 1822 was erected a stone academy building, which is used to-day as the main part of the high-school building. The township of Waterford has a population of 1,460 and about one half reside in the borough of Waterford. The borough has its own elementary school, but the high school is supported and controlled jointly by the borough and township.

This high school, with its three teachers and three courses of study (language, scientific, and agricultural), has an enrollment of 80 pupils, and 35 of these are in the agricultural course. This course includes agriculture, five hours a week for four years. The work of the first year is devoted to a study of plant life—germination, plant growth, plant food, reproduction, propagation, transplanting, pruning, and use of plants; the second year to a study of field, orchard, and garden crops; the third year to domestic animals, dairying and soil physics, and the fourth year to the chemistry of soils and of plant and animal life. Text books are used in the class rooms; a small library of agricultural reference books, reports and bulletins of this Department and experiment stations, and agricultural papers contributed by the publishers is in almost constant use, and lectures on agricultural subjects are given before the class and before the whole school by the instructor in agriculture, who is an agricultural college graduate. But the feature of instruction which chiefly distinguishes this agricultural course from the ordinary high school course is the prominence given to the laboratory work and the outdoor practice. For the laboratory work there is no elaborate apparatus. The pupils make much of their own apparatus, furnish their own reagent bottles, and, moreover use them. In the plant-life course the pupils study not elaborate and carefully prepared drawings, but

salaries and only \$370 for other expenses, has a faculty made up of numerous specialists and an equipment in illustrative material such as few technical high schools could afford. And the pupils are being trained in the "elements of failure and success," not only on "all the farms of the neighborhood," but in the village shops and markets. This is training for efficiency. It is training for culture, for breadth of view, and for sympathy with all that goes to make up the life of the community.

### Homecroft and Craft.

The "homecroft" idea, referred to by George H. Maxwell in his address before the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is closely allied to the "home arts and crafts" propaganda, in which so many, in and out of the federation, are interested. The homecroft, owning his home and a little patch of ground—an acre or two, more or less—is of all persons the one most likely to be interested in home crafts—little lines of manufacture, which, added to the produce of his ground, may afford a support to his family, either constantly or as a substitute for wage-earning employment when some great shop or factory may be suspended. Aided, perhaps, by a little gas engine or electric motor, he may have a choice of an infinite variety of crafts, in which he and his family may profitably engage. Here is a combination which seems to offer relief from the demoralizing and devitalizing conditions of our present factory system; also a mode of multiplying the number of those citizens, independent of both landlord and employer, who are the backbone of American democracy. Give us the homecroft and the craftsman in one!

### Keep Politics Out.

Every public-minded citizen should make it known that he is absolutely opposed to partisan, political control in the management of public parks, roadside improvement, playgrounds and like town betterments. Nothing can be more detrimental to such development than the interference of politics. Party responsibility, as a remedy for municipal mismanagement, has been proved a "delusion and a snare." Such methods have raised to important places bigoted, incompetent and sometimes dishonest men, who, by reason of their weaknesses or mismanagement, have disgraced what should be honorable and respected positions. Our citizens should insist absolutely that no political considerations be allowed to interfere with park affairs, and should visit with marked censure and disapproval all city officials who prostitute their trusts for mere political gain.

### Fresh Air Playgrounds.

American cities are far behind European cities in making provision for public parks, especially in providing for the instruction and amusement of children in them. In modern municipal equipment in Europe, much provision is made for the instruction and amusement of children, and in most modernized European cities large sums of money have been expended in procuring open spaces for them in districts of congested population.

## OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME.

PERNICIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF JOHN J. INGALLS' FAMOUS POEM.—HOW HOME OPPORTUNITIES HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED.

Solution of the Labor Question to be Found in the Development of Home Industries.

Many a beautiful thing is pernicious in its effect. There is no telling how many men have given up a good fighting chance and have literally laid down in harness because they had absorbed from John J. Ingalls' poem OPPORTUNITY the idea that they had had their chance, and that for them at least opportunity would not return. Here is the poem:

"Master of human destinies am I,  
Fame, love and fortune on my foot-  
steps wait.  
Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate  
Deserts and seas remote. And pass-  
ing by  
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or  
late  
I knock unbidden once at every  
gate.  
If sleeping wake; if feasting rise  
before  
I turn away; it is the hour of fate.  
And those who follow me reach every  
state  
Mortals desire and conquer every  
every foe  
Save death; but those who doubt or  
hesitate,  
Condemned to failure, penury and  
woe,  
Seek me in vain, and uselessly im-  
plore;

I answer not, and I return no more."  
A beautiful poem—yes, but pernicious as is the theory of fate or the twin tenet of predestination. If opportunity comes but once, where is the use of striving

President James of the University of Illinois during the recent commence-



WATERFORD HIGH SCHOOL CLASS JUDGING A HAMBLETONIAN MARE

ment exercises took occasion to refer to the philosophy of Ingalls' famous poem. "It is false and misleading," said Mr. James. "It is not a single opportunity which comes to a man; it is a train. It is a never-ending procession, some small, some large, growing perhaps more small and more insignificant as the years flow on, but ever and always opportunities too numerous, too great, and too large for us to utilize fully."

This is good, healthful optimism. There never was a time when opportunities of all shapes, sizes and colors bobbed up on every corner as they do to-day. And they are not confined to any particular country or locality. They are waiting everywhere. Under the rapidly changing industrial and economical conditions they are springing up in odd and out-of-the-way places. Old settlements—old villages, moss-grown and for years silent as the cemetery that clings to their skirts, are finding new youth in the revival of occupations and simple industries which twenty years ago were deemed impossible. The abandoned farms of New England—The farms that were left tenanted because it was thought that the only opportunities for success were to be found in the West—are receiving new leases of life.

### PENDULUM IS SWINGING BACK.

For a full half century the American people have been money-mad. Everything has been sacrificed to the one idea of accumulation. The dollar sign became the sole badge of honor, and a man's success was measured not by what he made of himself, not by what he accomplished for his fellows or the world at large, but by the size of his pile.

This standard of success has warped the imagination of the whole people. The merchant and professional man bend every energy to the piling up of gold bricks. And the farmer, not to be outdone, lies awake nights thinking how he may get more land. He has now more than he can till, but the land lust has seized him and home comforts and a quiet life are sold in the market in order that the line-fence may be removed.

This has been the condition for many years, and it requires careful observation to detect any change. But a reaction has set in. The pendulum is swinging back. A growing sentiment in favor of a moderate success, a quiet life and home surroundings is apparent. With this comes a desire to get back to original principles; to abandon the cities and seek the healthful life of the farm and the village.

The growth of our cities has been abnormal—the direct result of abnormal transportation conditions. "To him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not even that which he hath shall be taken away," has been the working policy of modern commercial transportation companies. The small town has been sacrificed to the city. This was the natural result of competition. In centers where numerous railroads meet, low rates are given to both the in-going and out-going freight, but where there is but one road, the traffic is taxed all that it will bear. This condition has had a

(Continued on column 6)

## BE A HOMECROFTER

Learn by Doing. Work Together.  
Give every Man a Chance.

THE SLOGAN OF THE HOMECROFTERS IS

"Learn by Doing—Work Together—Give Every Man a Chance."  
"Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft, and Individual, Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land."

"A little croft we owned—a plot of corn,  
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme.  
And flowers for posies, on a Sunday morn,  
Plucked while the church bells rang their earliest chimes."  
—Wordsworth.

"The Citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold, his family gathered about his hearthstone, while the evening of a well spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the Republic when the drum-tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."—Henry W. Grady.



## THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS

HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED AND AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF ABSORBING INTEREST

The Brotherhood of Man

Charity that is Everlasting

The Secret of Nippon's Power

Lesson of a Great Calamity

The Sign of a Thought

Copies of "THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS" can be obtained by sending twelve two-cent stamps with your name and address (carefully and plainly written) to the Homecrofters' Guild of the Tallman, 143 Main St., Watertown, Mass.

This book is the first of a Series that will Chronicle the Progress of the HOMECROFT MOVEMENT

and inform all who wish to co-operate with it how they may do so through the formation of local Homecrofters' Circles, Clubs or Guilds to promote Town and Village Betterment, stimulate home civic pride and loyalty to home institutions, industries and trade, improve methods and facilities of education in the local public schools, and create new opportunities "At Home" that will go far to check the drift of trade and population to the cities.

The first Guild of the Homecrofters has been established at Watertown, Massachusetts. The Guildhall, Shops and Gardens are located at 143 Main Street, where the Garden School is now fully organized and over one hundred children are at work in the Gardens. The departments for training in Homecraft and Village Industries are being installed. The Weavers are already at work at the looms.

It is not designed to build here an isolated institution, but to make a model which can be duplicated in any town or village in the country.

There is New Hope and Inspiration for every Worker who wants a Home of his own on the Land in the CREED AND PLATFORM OF THE HOMECROFTERS' which is as follows:

"Peace has her victories no less renowned than war."

### EDUCATION CO-OPERATION OPPORTUNITY HOMECROFTS

We believe that the Patriotic Slogan of the Whole People of this Nation should be "Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—And Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land," and that until he owns such a Home, the concentrated purpose and chief inspiration to labor in the life of every wage worker should be his determination to "Get an Acre and Live on it."

We believe that the Slums and Tenements and Congested Centers of population in the Cities are a savage deteriorating social, moral and political influence, and that a great public movement should be organized, and the whole power of the nation and the states exerted for the betterment of all the conditions of Rural Life, and to create and upbuild Centers of Social and Civic Life in Country and Suburban Towns and Villages, where Trade and Industry can be so firmly anchored that they cannot be drawn into the Commercial Maelstrom that is now steadily sucking Industry and Humanity into the Vortex of the Great Cities.

We believe that every Citizen in this Country has an inherent and Fundamental Right to an Education which will train him to Earn a Living, and, if need be, to get his living straight from Mother Earth; and that he has the same right to the Opportunity to have the Work to Do which will afford him that living, and to earn not only a comfortable livelihood, but enough more to enable him to be a Homecroft and to have a Home of his Own, with ground around it sufficient to yield him and his family a Living from the Land as the reward for his own labor.

We believe that the Public Domain is the most precious heritage of the people, and the surest safeguard the nation has against Social Unrest, Disturbance or Upheaval, and that the Cause of Humanity and the Preservation of Social Stability and of our Free Institutions demand that the absorption of the public lands into speculative private ownership, without settlement, be forthwith stopped; and that the nation should create opportunities for Homecrofters by building irrigation and drainage works to reclaim land as fast as it is needed to give every man who wants a Home on the Land a chance to get it.

We believe that as a Nation, we should be less absorbed with Making Money, and should pay more heed to raising up and training Men who will be Law-Abiding Citizens; that the welfare of our Workers is of more consequence than the mere accumulation of Wealth; and that Stability of National Character and of Social and Business Conditions is of greater importance to the people of this country as a whole than any other one question that is now before them; and we believe that the only way to Preserve such Stability, and to Permanently Maintain our National Prosperity, is to carry into immediate effect and

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES ON THE LAND.

That children shall be taught gardening and homecraft in the public schools, and that Homecraft and Garden Training Schools shall be established by county, municipal, state, and national governments, where every boy and every man out of work who wants employment where he can gain that knowledge, can learn how to make a home and till the soil and get his living straight from the ground, and where every boy would be taught that his first aim in life should be to get a home of his own on the land.

BUILD HOMECROFTS AS NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

That the New Zealand system of Land Taxation and Land Purchase and Subdivision, and Advances to Settlers Act, shall be adopted in this country, to the end that land shall be subdivided into small holdings in the hands of those who will till it for a livelihood, and labor find occupation in the creation of homecrofts, which will be perpetual safeguards against the political evils and social discontent resulting from the overgrowth of cities and the sufferings of unemployed wage-earners.

PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN HOMECROFT.

That Rural Settlement shall be encouraged and the principle of Protection for the American Wageworker and his Home applied directly to the Home by the Exemption from Taxation of all improvements upon, and also of all personal property, not exceeding \$2,500 in value, used on and in connection with, every Homecroft or Rural Homestead of not more than ten acres in extent, which the owner occupies as a permanent home and cultivates with his own labor and so provides therefrom all or part of the support for a family.

ENLARGEMENT OF AREA AVAILABLE FOR HOMEMAKING.

That the National Government, as part of a comprehensive national policy of internal improvements for river control and regulation, and for the enlargement to the utmost possible extent of the area of the country available for agriculture and Homes on the Land, and for the protection of those Homes from either flood or drought, shall build not only levees and revetments where needed, and drainage works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, but shall also preserve existing forests, reforest denuded areas, plant new forests, and build the great reservoirs and other engineering works necessary to safeguard against overflow and save for beneficial use the flood waters that now run to waste.

### OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME.

tendency to draw the manufacturing interests into the great transportation centers, the tide has flowed strongly toward the city and the small town has had a hard struggle to retain its own.

In this respect, however, the pendulum is swinging back also. The conditions surrounding the workmen in the cities, the lack of home life and the presence of accumulated vice, have demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one that we will never reach our highest industrial success until the average workman is placed where he can have fresh air, a family, and a home for that family. The small town, everything else being equal, is the place for industries. A man with a home, and who spends his evenings with his family beautifying that home, is not only a better citizen, but he is worth infinitely more to his employer than his brother laborer who has no interest other than that he finds with his saloon companions and in ward politics.

When the reformers have settled the industrial labor questions they will not be calling for less hours of work, but a distribution of the hours of work. Six hours in the factory or the mine and the balance at home working on an acre of ground may be made a solution of the whole question between labor and capital. Any man with a home and one acre of the earth's surface that he can call his own, and with employment at fair wages during five or six hours of the day, need never fear want for himself or his family. Under such conditions his family can be reared and educated and live under the advantages of a wholesome social atmosphere.



CLASS IN LIVE STOCK JUDGING CATTLE AND PLANT LIFE at Waterford, Pa., High School.

range business. However, the more centralized portion of society has taken the matter up, and it is stated that the most public-spirited citizens of the towns and cities, together with the progressive teachers have made school gardens and rural education a success during the past two seasons and have aroused such enthusiasm among the pupils, that wherever it has been tried, the school garden has become a fixture.

"Let your child plant his own garden, gather his own harvest of fruit and flowers, learn through his own small experience something of the influence of the sun, dew and rain, and gain thereby a remote presentiment of the reciprocal energies of nature and a reverent feeling for the divine life and law expressed in nature. The child is a plant, a vegetable, and must live out of doors, or nearly so, as conditions will permit." Froebel realized that health was the basis and test of all our energies, and that this was one of the morning stars of the new hygiene.

the plants themselves with reference to their life history and economic uses.

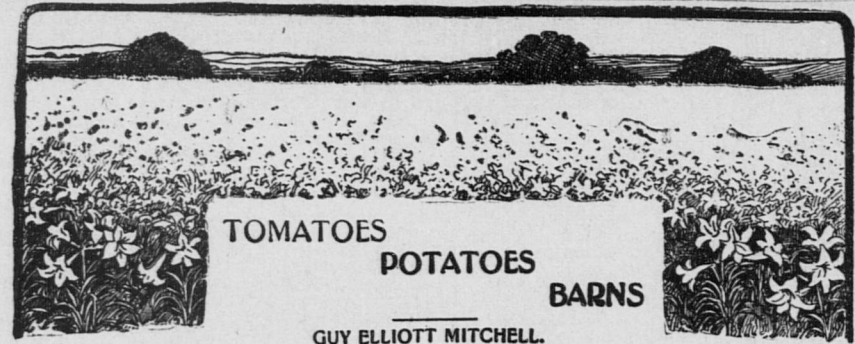
For the outdoor practicum the school is unfortunate in having neither land nor domestic animals nor fowls, and yet it has a wealth of illustrative material all around it. Every good farm within a radius of 3 or 4 miles, nearly every barn and poultry yard in the village, the butcher shops, and the farm implement stores furnish costly illustrative material and extend vastly the teaching force of the high school. The farmers and owners of good live stock either bring their animals to the door of the school house to be studied by the class in agriculture or allow the class to go to their barns and fields for this purpose. It is said to be a rare thing for a good horse to come to the village and get away without being examined by the high school class in animal husbandry.

The writer was fortunate in being the guest of the school one day last October and in having an opportunity to listen to some of the recitations in agriculture. A class of 14 boys and 6 girls were studying animal industry.









**Tomatoes For the Cannery.**  
Raising tomatoes for the canneries has grown to be quite an industry in a number of States. Maryland leads the list with about two million cases per annum; Indiana, with her million cases, second; followed, in turn, by New Jersey, California, Delaware and Ohio. The canneries are permanent institutions, the demand is increasing, and there is no reason why the growing of tomatoes will not continue to be a profitable business with many.

Growing tomatoes for a cannery differs from raising them for the market. In the former case, first of all, a large yield is sought. Early maturity is of less importance since the grower contracts to sell the whole crop at a fixed price. It is said that good corn land is rich enough for tomatoes, although medium clay loam is preferred by many. Splendid results follow fall or winter plowing. At any rate land should be plowed as early in the spring as possible. Plow deep and follow with earth mulching, that is, maintain a thin layer of fine earth on the surface by shallow cultivation, which will be of great value in saving the moisture. The variety should be such as the canneries prefer. They will generally provide the plants at a nominal price to those who grow tomatoes for them. In case it is preferred to grow the plants near where they are to be set, they should be started in a cold frame or on the south side of a board fence in a rich warm soil. The plants will increase to proper size in four or five weeks, and should be set out in the field in rows about four feet apart, for ease of cultivation. Start the cultivation early, but be careful not to bark the plants, as that will kill them. When they begin to branch do not cultivate closer than the ends of the branches. Continue stirring the soil



GROWN IN THE GOOD OLD-FASHIONED WAY.

until the stalk has grown so heavy as to fall upon the ground, then cease. For heavy yields it is essential that strong land or heavy fertilization be used. While it is true that on many of the soils in the Middle States a remunerative crop may be produced with little fertilization, it is also true that on nearly all of these soils a liberal use of fertilizers will be profitable.

The tomato plant is a gross feeder, and especially requires an abundant supply of potash. Prof. Voorhees, of New Jersey, who is authority on such subjects, estimates that ten tons of fruit, with the accompanying vines, would contain fifty-seven pounds of nitrogen, sixteen pounds of phosphoric acid, and ninety-four pounds of potash. On many of our clay lands phosphoric acid is relatively low, and the application of potash is needed to produce the most profitable crops. The nitrogen supply is more variable, and can often be secured by turning under a leguminous crop. On Eastern lands, which have been devoted to last year's tomatoes, nitrate of soda can be used with a profit. In the Central States, manufacturers of fertilizers have not offered goods specially prepared for this vegetable because of a lack of demand, due largely to the ignorance of same, and from lack of knowledge of the requirements of the soil. But of late both the growers and the canners are asking for advice regarding fertilizers to be used on tomatoes. A mixture that has been officially recommended contains:

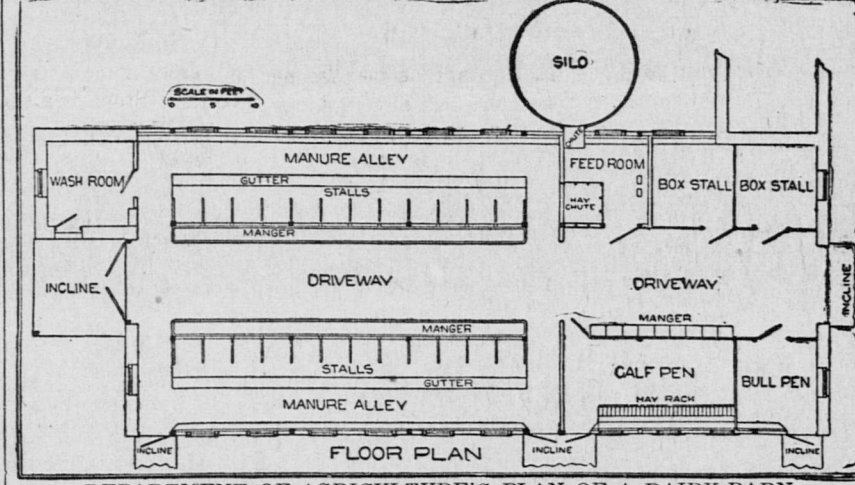
Nitrogen ..... 4 per cent.  
Phosphoric acid... 7 per cent.  
Potash .....12 per cent.  
Using about 500 pounds of this mixture per acre.

Some experiments of early tomatoes seem to indicate that sulphate of potash gives them a better quality. A properly made tobacco fertilizer is also suited for this crop, and the potash in it is derived from sulphate.

matter of fact, what are commonly regarded as the petals of the dogwood are no part of the floral structure at all, but merely four large white leaves, which, during the winter, served as protective wrappers to the flower buds. The real flower is about the size of shoe-pegs, of greenish color and are bunched several together in a small cluster in the midst of the four white leaves, and if observed at all by the average wild flower gatherers, are mistaken for stamens.

So, too, with the flowers of the pretty "painted cup," which when it blossoms in May frequently makes whole meadows rosy with brilliant color. Plucking one, we may think we are looking at a pike of gorgeous, flame-colored flowers, while the fact is that the striking effect is produced entirely by numerous reddened leaves intermingled with the real flowers which are as plain as Cinderella's sisters and practically hidden from sight.

Indeed, so fond is Mother Nature of befooling her unobservant devotees that she has caused one whole family of plants to be given over to this make-believe habit of flowering. To it belong that favorite little preacher of the April wood—Jack-in-the-pulpit; the arrow arum that shares with the



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S PLAN OF A DAIRY BARN.

patterdock and pickerel weed the muddy margins of shallow streams; the skunk cabbage, and that aristocrat of the greenhouse, the immaculate calla lily. With all these the flowers are unrecognizable in themselves as such, except by the initiated, being minute and crowded on a fleshy spike.

Another gay deceiver is the poinsetta of the hot-house. In this case it is a circle of scarlet leaves which popular estimation rates as a flower, while the poor little real blossom clustered in the midst of these robbers of their good name live and die unappreciated. Relatives of the poinsetta are the wild spurges of our sandy fields. The flowers of many of these, inconspicuous in themselves, are similarly provided with relatively showy appendages, deceiving all but students.

**Model Dairy Farm.**  
The Department of Agriculture has recently published a bulletin containing suggestions for constructing a model dairy barn. It has been the endeavor of the Department to plan a barn embodying the best ideas in scientific and sanitary construction that are consistent with practicability and cheapness, and it is believed the result accomplished by the plan published will help the dairyman to get the best products from his cows in the most economical manner.

The plan is designed for 24 cows, and allows ample room for calf pens and box stalls for bull and cows; also space for feed room, hay chute, wash room and silo. In presenting the plan it is not intended by the officials of the



LEAVES WHICH POSE AS BLOSSOMS.

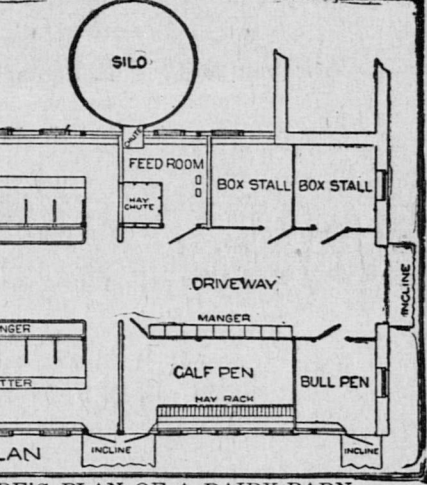
has attended them Mr. Darst, it is stated, has the indorsement of Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist and botanist.—From Chicago Record Herald.

**Counterfeit Blossoms.**

When the dogwood is in bloom in the spring woods, he would be a very unobservant traveler who did not know it; yet it is questionable if one out of fifty of the multitude of people who come home from their country walks with their arms full of snowy branches has ever noticed the real flowers of this beautiful tree. As a

first, it allows ample room for the stalls and passageways, and, second, it permits of the most economical use of lumber in building. The length shown is 84 feet, but this feature is wholly dependent on the number of cows the dairyman wishes to handle. One of the weakest joints in barn construction is the small amount of window space usually allowed. This error is rectified by the Department in this plan by allowing approximately 6 square feet for each cow.

The bulletin or circular may be obtained by application to the Department of Agriculture. (Circular 90, B. A. 1.)



Standard Oil keeps the way to bankruptcy well greased for all rivals.

Miss Helen Gould has so much mail that two secretaries are required to handle it.

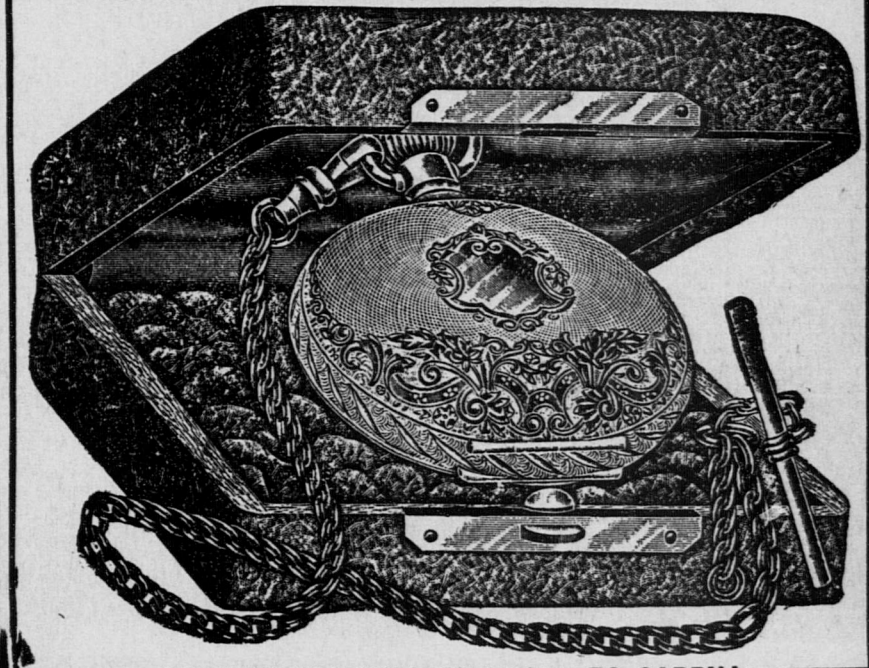


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**WANTED: A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen** on different railroads. Age 20 to 30, good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Firemen \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$300. Brakemen \$70 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 65, 221 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SHIRT WAIST HOLDER EXTRAORDINARY**—keeps waist down all around; no pins or hooks to tear; send 25c. with waist measurement over corner and ask for white or black. Felix Corset Co., 121 Pine Street New York.

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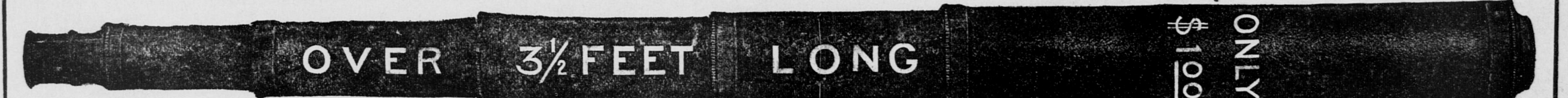
exactly what it is made of and the scores of visitors who pass through our works every day find the Pure Food Factories as clean and sweet as a maiden's fresh white apron. The food is thoroughly cooked in these factories from the choicest white wheat and barley, the sweet offering of the fields.

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**BECAUSE—**  
The starchy parts of the wheat and barley are changed by moisture and heat to a form of sugar required by the human system and almost immediately absorbed without stress to the digestive machinery. And again, the certain elements in these grains are incorporated to insure rebuilding of the soft gray matter in the brain and nerve centres to fit one for the wearing work of the day. A dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream at each meal supplies the GO and you can feel it in a way that leaves no question. It is not stimulation but simply scientific feeding.

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Gentlemen—Please send another Telescope. Money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments cost. R. C. ALLEN.  
**SUPERIOR TO A \$15 GLASS.**  
Fred. Walsh, of Howe Island, Ontario, Canada, says: Gentlemen—I have just received your Telescope, and must say it surpasses all expectations. It is far superior to one which we have had, which cost \$15.00 some years ago. Just a few sights I have seen with it are worth more than double what it cost me.  
**COULD DISCERN BOATS FROM FIVE TO TEN MILES.**  
Mr. C. M. Medley, of Duluth, Minn., who purchased one of these Telescopes, says they are superior to anything he expected; that with it he could discern boats on the Great Lakes at a distance of 5 to 10 miles, and in clear weather he could read the names of steamers and other craft at a distance of one-half mile away.  
**WORTH MANY TIMES THE PRICE.**  
The Saxon, New York, Nov. 4, 1905.  
Messrs. Kirtland Bros. & Co.  
Gentlemen—I had with me on my recent Eastern trip, one of your Excelsior Solar Telescopes, with which I observed an Eclipse of the Sun. At the Austrian Tyrol it was almost 80 per cent. concealed. Your Solar Eyepiece on request. This booklet tells all about the care of Telescopes, and about Eclipses of the Sun and Moon the evening and morning for year, where visible, etc.

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